

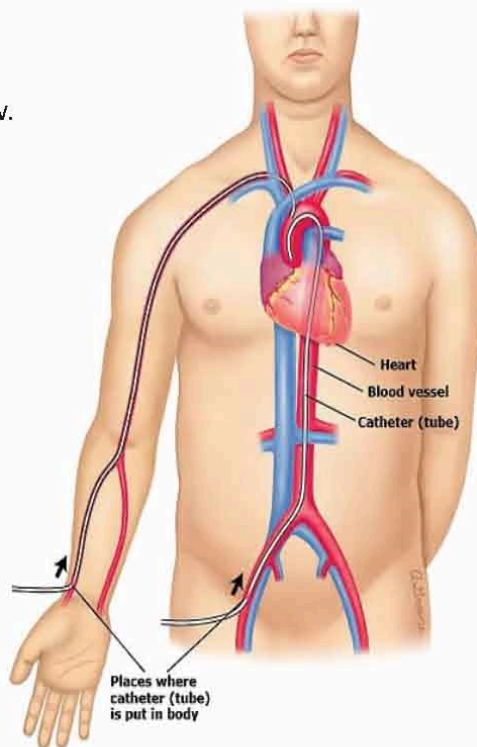
Cardiac Catheterization (Angiogram) with or without Intervention Education

Cardiac Catheterization (Angiogram)

This education guide will help communicate what will happen before, during and after your procedure.

What is Cardiac Catheterization (Angiogram)

- An angiogram is a diagnostic test to check the quality of blood flow.
- A very thin, flexible catheter or tube is inserted through a vessel, either in the groin area or the wrist.
- The physician then threads the catheter to the heart and injects a special dye so an X-ray can “see” the condition of the arteries, valves and/or chambers of the heart.
- Interventions, such as stents and/or balloons (angioplasty), to the heart arteries to fix a blockage can be placed using this same technology.
- A Left Heart Catheterization evaluates blood flow to the heart, pumping function of the heart and valves in the heart.
- A Right Heart Catheterization looks at the pressures in the heart and lungs and pumping function of the heart.



Preparation

You will receive a phone call reminding you of your procedure. Be sure to ask any questions when our staff calls.

What do I do before my procedure?

- You will need to fast (no food or drink) for this procedure, follow the pre-procedure instruction sheet.
- Arrange for a responsible adult to drive you home after the procedure and stay with you for the next 24 hours.
- Refer to the pre-procedure instruction sheet for arrival time, & procedure time.
- Shower using anti-bacterial soap the night before, and the morning of your procedure.

Medications

- It is very important to follow the pre-procedure medication instructions provided by your physician. We will remind you of these during a pre-procedure phone call.
- Please prepare a current list of your medications to bring with you on the day of your procedure.

Day of Procedure

What do I do the day of my procedure?

- Do not apply makeup, lotions, deodorant, or hair products on this day.
- Leave valuables and jewelry at home.
- After registration you will be taken to a room, and a nurse will get you ready for the procedure.

Anesthesia

Will I have anesthesia? Yes in the form of procedural sedation.

During the procedure you will be given medications in your IV that will make you sleepy. This type of anesthesia is called procedural sedation. Unlike deep anesthesia that you may receive during a surgery, this anesthesia will allow you to sleep lightly but still respond to commands to take a deep breath or open your eyes. The light sleep will make you more relaxed and comfortable during your procedure.

What are the side effects of anesthesia?

- Poor balance
- Headache
- Sleepiness
- Nausea
- Memory fog during or immediately after receiving sedation

After the Procedure

What to expect after the procedure:

- Following the procedure, the tube will be removed and pressure will be placed on the area for 10–20 minutes. If the tube was inserted in your groin, you will be asked to lie flat and still for a period of time determined by the physician.
- Your nurse will keep you informed, and let you know when it is safe to sit up, drink, eat, as well as when to expect your bedrest to end.
- Your nurse will provide you with written discharge instructions, and answer all your questions before sending you home.

If you experience:

- **Pain** - At home you may experience mild discomfort at the puncture site. This is usually managed with over the counter pain relievers.
- **Unexpected Bleeding** - Observe puncture site for signs of bleeding. If bleeding occurs, hold pressure to site and call 911.
- **Nausea & Vomiting** - Begin with sips of clear liquids in small amounts. Once you tolerate clear liquids you should slowly add in other bland, low fat food choices, gradually increasing to your normal diet.
- **Signs of Infection** - Call your physician if you have fever over 101.

Date & Version #	Form Changes
3/27/20 Ver 4	Type Changes
12/24/24 Ver 5	2 Lines Removed